

ISLAMIC COINS



2001. **Umayyads**, *temp.* 'Abd al-Malik (65-86h), silver dirham, Dabil 85h, wt. 2.91gms. (Klat 286), *about extremely fine, rare* £400-500



2002. **Umayyads**, *temp.* 'Abd al-Malik, silver dirham, Qumis 80h, wt. 2.49gms. (Klat - unrecorded), *slightly ragged around borders, very fine, very rare* £600-800



2003. **Umayyads**, *temp.* al-Walid I (.86-96h), silver dirham, Abarshahr 92h, wt. 2.85gms. (Klat 6), *about extremely fine* £150-200



2004. **Umayyads**, *temp.* al-Walid I, silver dirham, Ramhormuz 95h, wt. 2.82gms. (Klat 388), *fine to good very fine* £400-500



2005. **Umayyads**, *temp.* al-Walid I, silver dirham, Maysan 95, wt. 2.87gms. (Klat 633), *toned extremely fine, rare* £500-600



2006. **Umayyads**, *temp.* Sulayman (96-99h) silver dirham, Armeniya 99h, wt. 2.81gms. (Klat 53), *good very fine* £200-250



2007. **Umayyads**, *temp.* Hisham (105-125h), gold dinar, no mintname (Damascus), 123h, wt. 4.24gms. (A.136), *extremely fine with traces of lustre, a scarce date* £600-800



2008. **Umayyads**, *temp.* Hisham, silver dirham, Armeniya 108h, wt. 2.37gms. (Klat 62), *evenly clipped, about very fine and rare* £350-400



2009. **Umayyads**, Post-Reform, anonymous, copper fals, 'Asqalan Filastin, undated (A.167), *very fine, scarce* £120-150



2010. **Abbasid**, al-Mutadid (279-289h), gold dinar, San'a' 283h, wt. 2.93gms. (A.1056; Bernardi 211El), *extremely fine* £250-300



2011. **Abbasid**, *temp.* al-Mansur (135-158h), copper fals, Bizamqubadh 141h (A.A320), *fine to very fine, very rare* £250-300



UNIQUE DESIGN FOR AN ARAB HEPHTHALITE DRACHM



- 2012. Arab Hephthalite**, Yazid bin al-Mahallab bin Abi Sufra, Governor of Khurasan (c. 82-85h/701-704 CE), silver drachm, Anbir, 84h, 32.00mm, wt. 3.45gms., *extremely fine, perhaps the most attractive example of the series and of the highest rarity* £100,000-125,000

This is a unique design for an Arab Hephthalite drachm which, while it resembles those of the earlier Arab Sasanians, has many distinctive features of its own. The individual named on the coin is the Hephthalite governor of Khurasan, Yazid bin al-Mahallab bin Abi Sufra (c. 82-85h/701-704 CE), who succeeded his father, al-Muhallab bin Abi Sufra. Unlike other drachms issued by any Arab Sasanian governor before, this trilingual coin, whose legends are in Hephthalite, Pahlawi and Arabic, bears the words *darb jizya bi'l Juzjan* ('struck for tribute - jizya - in Juzjan'). This tribute would have been delivered to al-Hajjaj bin Yusuf, Viceroy of the East. It is altogether likely, however, that this gesture failed to please al-Hajjaj, and that he may have been enraged by Yazid's daring at placing his own name on a tribute coin, for Yazid was dismissed from office in 85h, a year after it was struck. The coin was minted in NoAnbir, the capital of the province of Juzjan in western Afghanistan, in the year 84h (703 CE). Anbir lay at a strategic point on the Silk Road near the Oxus River where important silver mines were located. As a result, the Muslims were determined to gain control over the region from the Hephthalites.

The bust on the obverse is the same as it would have been on a coin of Khusraw II, but the shape of the ruler's helmet is quite different. The reverse, however, differs considerably. Instead of showing the fire altar with two attendants usually found on Sassanian coins, it bears the image of a military officer in full armour, which gives us an accurate idea of the kind of armour and weapons that would have been used by a Muslim commander in the first century of the Hijra. Rather than the plate previously worn, he wears chain mail which reaches down to his knees, boots and a helmet, with a spear in one hand and a sword in the other. Because the weight of the armour is borne by the wearer's shoulders, it is fastened by a strong belt to pull it in and take off some of the weight.

There are fewer than five examples recorded of this exceptionally rare issue. This one bears two Hephthalite countermarks in the obverse margin at 10 and 2 o'clock.



- 2013. Abbasid**, al-Hasan b. Zayd b. al-Hasan b. ‘Ali b. Abi Talib, Governor of Madinat al-Rasul (c. 150-155h), Æ fals. Madinat al-Rasul (= Madina al-Munawarra), 150h, with standard Abbasid inscriptions, 23mm; wt. 2.95gms., *inscriptions heavily worn, of the highest possible rarity* £40,000-50,000

Like his father and grandfather before him, al-Hasan bin Zayd was a pious man of the Alid persuasion who abandoned all his own political aspirations and reconciled himself to Abbasid rule. So completely did he do this that his daughter married the first Abbasid Caliph, al-Saffah bin Muhammad, and he lived at the court of his son-in-law. It is said that he sometimes communicated the views of his Alid relations to al-Saffah's brother and successor, al-Mansur. In return al-Mansur appointed al-Hasan governor of Madina in 150h, but for reasons unknown the Caliph dismissed him and confiscated all his property five years later. However, al-Mansur's son and successor, al-Mahdi, pardoned al-Hasan and returned all the belongings he had lost. Al-Hasan died in 167h, on pilgrimage to Makka, where he was buried. This is a unique example of a copper coin from the Prophet's own city issued by one of his most eminent descendants. The piece demonstrates tangible proof of the friendly relations that existed within the different branches of the Prophet's family.

- 2014.** No Lot



- 2015.** Abbasid, al-Musta'in (248-251h), gold dinar, Makka 249h, wt. 4.14gms. (A.233.2; Bernardi 161Ef – one reference), *weakly struck, very fine and extremely rare* £8000-10,000



2016



2017



2018

- 2016.** **Fatimid**, al-Amir (495-524h), gold dinar, Misr 495h, wt. 3.71gms. (Nicol 2513), *good very fine, rare* £300-350
- 2017.** **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, Iskandariya 497h, wt. 4.36gms. (Nicol 2441), *good very fine* £250-300
- 2018.** **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, al-Mu'izziya al-Qahira 522h, wt. 4.03gms. (Nicol 2564), *good very fine, scarce* £300-350



2019



2020



2021

- 2019.** **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, Misr 524h, wt. 4.38gms. (Nicol 2553), *the last year of reign, good very fine and rare* £350-400
- 2020.** **Fatimid**, al-Hafiz (526-544h), gold dinar, Misr 536h, wt. 4.23gms. (Nicol 2627), *brilliant, good extremely fine and rare as such* £400-450
- 2021.** **Ayyubid**, al-Salih Ayyub (637-647h), gold dinar, al-Qahira 644h, wt. 4.26gms. (Balog 525), *outer legend weak in places, but good very fine, rare* £300-350



- 2022.** **Bahri Mamluk**, Hasan (748-762h), gold dinar, Dimashq 758h, wt. 5.23gms. (A.944), *about extremely fine* £500-600



- 2023.** **Sulayhid**, 'Ali b. Muhammad (439-473h), gold dinar, Zabid 445h, citing the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir, wt. 2.38gms. (A.1075.1), *usual crude strike, but very fine* £400-500



2024. **Samanid**, Nasr II b. Ahmad with Ahmad b. Sahl, (301-331h), gold dinar, Balkh 302h, wt. 4.10gms. (A.1449; cf. note 367), *slightly crimped, extremely fine and very rare* £1000-1250



2025. **Ottoman**, Sulayman 1 (926-974h), gold sultani, Dimashq 927h, wt. 3.40gms. (Pere 169), *about extremely fine and extremely rare* £2500-3500
This date was missing from the Landon Thomas Collection of Ottoman Coins, Kunker Auction 231, 16 March 2013.

ANCIENT COINS



- 2026. Ancient Greece**, Sicily, Syracuse, Agathokles (317-289 BC), electrum 50 litrae, c.310-304 BC, laureate head of Apollo l., star behind, *rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚ-ΟΣΙΩΝ, tripod with high ring handles, 15mm., wt. 3.53gms. (Jenkins group C (O29/R40); BAR issue 10; SNG ANS -; SNG Lloyd -; SNG Lockett 994; McClean 2776) *lightly toned, nearly extremely fine, an attractive coin* £3250-3750

BRITISH COINS



- 2027. Archbishops of Canterbury, Aethelred (870-889), penny, cross and lozenge type, ETHELRID ARCHIEPI, diademed bust r., rev. long plain cross with EDELUND in quarters of lozenge panel containing a small cross pattée, wt. 1.13gms. (S.896; N.251), *chipped from 2-3 o'clock on obverse, uneven toning, almost very fine, extremely rare* £2750-3250**
 A type seldom offered for sale.



- 2028. Henry V/VI**, mule noble (c.1422-1430), London, *obv.* a Henry V die, Class G, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, no marks, mullet after HENRIC, annulet stops, *rev.* a Henry VI die, annulet issue, mm. lis, ornate cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel, reads MEDIVM, mullet after IHC, annulet stops, wt. 6.97gms. (S.1800; N.1375/1414; Schneider 269-70, same obverse die; Whitton p.79, mule [b]), *scraped on shield, otherwise good very fine, extremely rare* £5000-6000

*ex Pulham Hoard, Christie's, 28 May 1985, lot 33

ex St. James's Auction 34, 21 September 2015, lot 29



- 2029. Henry VI**, annulet issue (1422-c.1430), noble, London, mm. lis, HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGLE Z FRANC DNS HYB, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, ship ornaments lis-lion-lis (ornaments B), *rev.* IHC (mullet) AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV IBAT, ornate cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel, others with small symmetrical trefoils (trefoils 2), annulet stops, wt. 6.94gms. (S.1799; N.1414; cf. Schneider 283; Whitton 7[a]), *very slightly double struck, otherwise extremely fine* £3000-4000
 *ex Pulham Hoard, Christie's, 28 May 1985, lot 56
 ex St. James's Auction 34, 21 September 2015, lot 32



- 2030. Henry VI**, annulet issue (1422-c.1430), noble, London, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, *rev.* ornate cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel, wt. 6.97gms. (S.1799; N.1414), *extremely fine* £2800-3000
 Bt. Roderick Richardson.



- 2031. Henry VI**, annulet issue (1422-c.1430), noble, York, mm. lis, king with sword and shield stg. facing in ship, annulet by sword arm, lis over stern, *rev.* ornate cross within a tressure of eight arches, with crowned lions in angles and lis at ends of cross, h in centre, annulet in one spandrel (S.1804; N.1416), *creased and straightened otherwise almost extremely fine with a good portrait* £5000-7000
 Sold with old Baldwin's ticket priced at £6000



A CHOICE HENRY VII SOVEREIGN, TYPE 5



- 2032. Henry VII**, sovereign, mm. small lis/cross crosslet (1499-1505), Tower mint, type 5, king seated facing on narrow throne with few ornaments, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, annulets in legend, *rev.* large crowned Tudor rose with royal shield at centre, saltire stops, wt. 15.34gms. (S.2176; N.1692/2; Schneider 551), *about extremely fine or nearly so, a charming example of this early sovereign rarity despite having been creased and straightened, the king's image clear in all aspects including his face, in fact the entire coin evenly and sharply struck including all legends, the flan of good quality, also unusually broad and untrimmed, and the original gold colour quite pleasing, very rare* £60,000-80,000

*ex Colonel Taylor, 1936, purchased by Spink

ex Ryan, lot 107, 1950

bt. Spink, 1983

bt. Thomas Law, Stacks, August 13 2013, lot 20050

The first 'sovereign' and therefore one of the classics of British numismatics. We sometimes see the comment 'miracle of survival' used for modern milled coins, but this coin is five centuries old, and the expression takes on much more significance. Sutherland estimated that perhaps as many as 50,000 were struck in the 1480s and as late as 1508, yet most perished in melting pots over the centuries as the old hammered coinages were recalled to be made into newer coins. To put this important coin in yet keener perspective, the reign of the first Tudor was fraught with danger, political and personal. When Richard III died in battle, the conclusion of the long war between the houses of York and Lancaster brought an immediate end to the Plantagenet Age. A clever Welshman emerged named Harri Tudur. As he gained power, he went from military triumph to personal glory, marrying Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV and niece of the slain Richard, by this act establishing the Tudor dynasty. He ruled for 24 years, during which time he was subjected to numerous treacheries. One involved a pretender to his throne named Perkin Warbeck, who emerged out of nowhere in 1490 claiming to be Richard, Duke of York, the second son of Edward IV, the younger of the two princes. In truth, the two boys were imprisoned in 1483 by Richard III and never heard from again, and in this mystery lay Warbeck's claim. With the Scots behind him, he invaded England, for the final time, in 1496, landing in Cornwall, but he was no match for the Tudor army and was defeated. Henry VII executed him in 1499, at just the time this coin of great value was being minted.



- 2033. Henry VIII**, second coinage (1526-44), halfcrown, London, mm. rose, crowned double rose between crowned h-K, *rev.* crowned shield of arms between crowned h-K, wt. 1.82gms. (S.2285; N.1794), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62, choice mint state, very rare* £4500-5000



- 2034. Henry VIII**, third coinage (1544-1547), half sovereign, Tower mint, mm. pellet in annulet, king enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, rose below, *rev.* crowned shield of arms with lion and griffin supporters, wt. 6.07gms. (S.2294; N.1827), *almost extremely fine, slightly weak in some places but a nice portrait of the king and rare thus* £3500-4500



- 2035. Edward VI**, second period, half sovereign, mm. arrow (1547-8), crowned young bust r., EDWARD VI... legend, *rev.* crowned, garnished arms, E-R at sides, SCVTVM... legend (S.2438; N.1908), *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 53* £4000-6000



MARY RYAL FROM THE LOCKETT COLLECTION



- 2036. Mary**, ryal of 15 shillings, MDLIII (1553), mm. pomegranate, crowned queen in warship holding shield and sword, rose on side at centre, flag at stern bearing the queen's initial, *rev.* floriated cross with a lis at the end of each limb, rose on sunburst at centre, in each angle a lion passant crowned, all within a tressure of eight arches, annulet stops in legends, floriated cross, lis at end of each limb, rose on sun in centre, wt. 7.49gms. (S.2489; N.1957; Schneider 709), *very fine, overall a coin of considerable charm with a slightly faint but still clear image of Mary Tudor and the lovely image of her royal shield on reverse, the legends all clear and well formed, struck on a broad flan which appears not to have been clipped, an old scratch on reverse missing most design elements and another short one to left, also a short flan crack, old-gold colour, an extremely rare and important gold coin* £130,000-150,000

*ex Sir John Evans

ex Lockett Collection

This coin was a type carried forward from a style used by the Yorkist king Edward IV and is one of the important rarities of the Tudor Age. The tragic Queen Mary Tudor, torn by the age she lived in between Catholics and 'heretics', survived too short a time to issue many coins. Nonetheless, her gold coins are all of delightful design and truly rare. A close-up metallic portrait of her occurs only on the profile-issue silver groat, yet we see a fuller image of her on this gold piece. The use of an earlier style of a once-familiar gold coin may have been an effort by the Royal Mint to re-establish confidence in the intrinsic value of the coinage which had been so devastated by the excesses of her famous father. This ryal was made of nearly pure gold, 23 ct, 3.5 grains. Its purity continued the renewal of intrinsic fineness of the coinage begun in her brother's reign. Mary's royal legends, so clearly seen on this pleasing specimen, are often misshapen or partially missing on her coins. The symbolic images of royal right are also all distinct, including the fluttering of the banner bearing Mary's initial. Mary's end, so soon after she ascended the throne, also ended much of the religious strife of the kingdom, at least for a while. In the departure of her Spanish husband soon after her death lay the birth of a rivalry, and a bitter enmity, between England and Catholic Spain which would last for centuries.



- 2037. Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, 'fine' sovereign, mm. escallop (1584-6), crowned figure of queen enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, wt. 15.34gms. (S.2529; N.2003), *almost extremely fine with a good portrait* £30,000-35,000

*ex St James's Auction 10, 7 November 2008, lot 687

The largest and most intrinsically valuable gold coin of the many issues of this reign, this was the jewel of Renaissance coinage, minted from nearly pure gold (.995 fine) and typically found with bent or wavy flans, often cracked and dented, because of the purity of the metal. While a coin such as this was never or rarely seen by the queen's subjects other than nobility, it was a staple at Court and viewed by those abroad as emblematic of Elizabeth's reign, in sharp contrast to the questionable and much unwanted money of the kingdom as it remained at the end of her father's rule. Almost from the very beginning, the queen sought to restore her money to renown, and as Challis notes (*A New History of the Royal Mint*, page 248), 'Elizabeth's 'notable conversion of the base monyes to the prestat state of sterlings' has rightly been regarded from her own day to this as an important achievement, one which, as Camden put it, 'turned to her greater, yea greatest, glory'.

A RARE PHILIP AND MARY ANGEL



2038. † **Philip and Mary** (1554-1558), angel, mm. lis, the archangel Michael slaying the dragon, *rev.* ship bearing shield, cross above, M and rose at sides, wt. 4.97gms. (S.2496; N.1965), *certified and graded by PCGS as Extremely Fine 40, considerable even wear but the motifs are well outlined and the legends are bold and complete on a broad flan, very rare* £15,000-20,000

*ex Vaughan Morgan, Sotheby's, 17 June 1935, lot 29
ex Glendinings, 17 November 1970, lot 174
ex Glendinings, 22 May 1985, lot 25
ex Thomas Law, Stack's, 13 August 2013



2039. **Charles I**, pound, Shrewsbury mint, 1642, mm. pellets, crowned figure of king on horseback l., plume behind, *rev.* Declaration in two lines, three plumes and value above, date below, wt. 119.54gms. (S.2917; N.2361; Morrieson A/2; SCBI, Brooker 795), *reverse very fine, obverse nearly so but horseman somewhat flat, rare* £6000-8000



2040. **Charles I**, pound, Oxford mint, mm. plume, 1643, mm. plume, crowned figure of king on horseback to l., trampling on scattered armour and weapons, sword raised high, plume behind, *rev.* Declaration in two lines, three plumes and value above, XX, between pellets, date below, wt. 120.25gms. (S.2938; N.2397; Morrieson A/2; SCBI, Brooker 863), *slight double-striking by OL of CAROLVS, and small edge split by the V, very fine or nearly so, rare* £8000-10,000

*ex K. V. Graham Collection, Glendinings, 12 June 1963, lot 109



2041. **Oliver Cromwell**, halfcrown, 1658, dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3227A; ESC.447; Bull 252), *about extremely fine* £3500-4000



2042



2043



- 2042.** **Charles II**, five guineas, 1670, V. SECVNDO, first laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3328), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 53, a pleasing coin with much redness in the gold* £6000-8000
- 2043.** **James II**, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, first laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3397), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details – Scratches* £4000-6000



- 2044. † James II**, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, second laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3397A), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 61, sharply struck from perfectly centered dies, lovely gold colour, numerous light abrasions but in our opinion undergraded, rare* £50,000-60,000

JAMES II, FIVE GUINEAS, 1687, EX SLANEY



2045. † **James II**, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, second laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3397A), *tiny metal defect on neck, but boldly struck with a wonderful portrait and especially high rims, pleasing gold colour, rare, certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58* £35,000-40,000

**ex Slaney collection, Spink, hammer price 40,000, 14 May 2015, lot 372, with old ticket*



- 2046.** † **William III**, five guineas, 1699, UNDECIMO, first laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, lion of Nassau at centre (S.3454), *certified and graded by PCGS as Repaired – AU Detail, but the cataloguer finds this coin to be quite pleasing, with bold details and high sharp rims, numerous small abrasions on the soft gold but with much lustre, rare thus* £18,000-22,000



2047. † William III, five guineas, 1701, D. TERTIO, 'fine work', second laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, plain sceptres in angles, lion of Nassau at centre (S.3456), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62, perfectly centred in the dies with a typical bold strike and high rims, highly lustrous with scattered abrasions and light hairlines, always in demand as one of the finest examples of engraving ever produced by the Royal Mint, very rare* £60,000-70,000



2048. † **Anne**, Post Union, five guineas, 1706, QUINTO, dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles, starburst cross at centre (S.3566), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 60, bold portrait of Anne, her royal shield equally crisp in detail, lots of lustre, pleasing surfaces overall but a thin flan crack runs from the rim toward the queen's nose and through the third quadrant of the reverse, otherwise we feel this coin would have graded MS63, rare* £45,000-55,000



- 2049.** **Anne**, Post-Union, two guineas, 1709, dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3569), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55* £3000-4000



- 2050.** **Anne**, Post-Union, guinea, 1713, third dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3574), *a pleasant coin with a few haymarks but little wear, certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £1200-1500

In our opinion this coin is undergraded.



- 2051.** **George I**, crown, 1723, DECIMO, SSC, laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, SSC in angles (S.3640; ESC.114) *certified and graded by PGCS as Mint State 61* £5000-7500

A RARE PROOF FIVE GUINEAS



2052. † **George II**, proof five guineas, 1731, QUARTO, young laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3663A; W&R.68), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof - Genuine - Altered Surface - Uncirculated Detail, but despite the obvious cleaning (probably long ago) which diminished the mirrored surfaces, this is an important and still attractive gold proof, with an excellent portrait, and only the second proof ever made of this denomination (the first being the 1670 five guineas of Charles II, W&R.48); the presently offered coin is an example of the Royal Mint's early proofing efforts, in this case using the superbly engraved dies by Croker and Tanner; very rare* £80,000-100,000



2053. George III, proof guinea, 1761, first laur. head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3725; W&R.82), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 62, very rare* £18,000-20,000



- 2054.** **Yorkshire, Sheffield,** Younge, Wilson & Younge, gold half-guinea (10s 6d) token, 1812, YOUNGE. WILSONS. & YOUNGE. SHEFFIELD., phoenix rising from the flames, *rev.* YORKSHIRE TOKEN 1812, STANDARD GOLD in two circles around value, toothed border both sides, engrailed edge (Davis 37), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £3500-5000

NGC gives an incorrect reference on the slab, Dalton for Davis.



THE VERY RARE, FIRST FIVE POUNDS, 1820, EX SLANEY



2055. G George III, pattern five pounds, 1820, ANNO REGNI LX, raised lettered edge, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3783; W&R.177 [R4]), *light surface hairlines, also a short scratch behind the horse's tail to the rim, the orange-peel texture of the fields and the deep frosting of the motifs remain as a testament to the proofing technique of the Royal Mint at this time, very rare and always of keen interest to collectors, brilliant, certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Deep Cameo* £300,000-350,000

*ex Slaney Collection, where it sold for a hammer price of £300,000 + premium

One of the very last coins designed—and minted—during the long reign of George III, this wonderful coin was not actually struck until shortly after the king's death. Pistrucci was still putting the finishing touches on the dies, trying hard to finish the work before the king passed away, but it was not to be. It seems he was finalising the engraving just as the king took his last breath. In all there were four dies—obverse or portrait and reverse (St. George) for each of the two denominations, the 5-sovereigns as it was originally called, seen here, and the 2-sovereigns piece. Each coin was struck with either plain edge or raised lettered edge indicating the 60th year of the reign. A total of only 25 pieces was made of this £5 pattern. It is believed that William Wyon assisted in finishing the dies, including adding the sword held by Saint George, replacing the broken lance of the original Pistrucci design at the insistence of mint-master W.W. Pole. This coin ranks as one of the most beautiful of all British coins.



THE HIGHEST GRADED 1820 TWO POUNDS



2056. G George III, pattern two pounds, 1820, ANNO REGNI LX, raised lettered edge, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3784; W&R.179), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Ultra Cameo, light hairlines, a short scratch through the date, but the famous motifs engraved by Pistrucci and touched up by William Wyon remain vivid with gold lustre and shimmering mint frost, the highest-graded example* £75,000-95,000

Companion piece to the pattern 5 pounds of this date, this denomination also exists with either plain or raised lettered edge, indicating the 60th and final year of this long reign. Original called a two-sovereigns, or double sovereign, only 60 pieces total were minted of both edge styles very shortly after the reign technically ended upon the king's death. Pistrucci's original design of Saint George slaying the dragon was modified by William Wyon to remove the broken lance from the saint's hand, replacing it with a sword. On this size coin, the designs seem most perfectly set, with the broad plain, reflective field around each motif. A glorious example of this coinage era.



2057. **George III**, pattern halfcrown, 1817, by T. Wyon, laur. head r., similar to the 'small head' on the currency coins, rev. crowned shield within Garter, the garnishing overlapping the Garter (S.3789 var.; ESC.627; Bull 2108), *attractively toned, practically as struck* £4750-5500
Sold with old Baldwin's ticket priced at £4,750



- 2058.G **George IV**, proof five pounds, 1826, SEPTIMO, bare head l., rev. crowned shield and mantle, raised lettered edge (S.3797; W&R.213), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Deep Cameo, light hairlines on the orange-peel textured mirrored surfaces, delightfully frosted portrait as well as on the royal shield, displaying the new bust of the king by William Wyon based on the model by Chantrey; rare, with an estimated mintage for the proof sets of this year of 400 pieces* £75,000-85,000



2059. G George IV, two pounds, 1823, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3798), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £2500-3500



2060. G George IV, sovereign, 1823, laur. head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3800), *certified and graded by PCGS as About Uncirculated 58* £5500-6000

The key date of the laureate head series.



2061. G William IV, proof sovereign, 1831, plain edge, second bare head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3829B), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62 Ultra Cameo, a tightly graded coin having dramatic contrast between the heavily frosted portrait and royal shield and the mirrored surfaces around those motifs, quite rare, from the Coronation proof set of this year, with an estimated mintage of 225 pieces* £9000-11,000



2062. *G* **William IV**, sovereign, 1835, bare head r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3829), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 62* £3200-3500



2063. **William IV**, proof crown, 1831, bare head r., W. WYON raised on truncation, *rev.* crowned shield of arms over mantle (S.3833; ESC.273 [R4]; Bull 2460; KM.715), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63, with evenly distributed, deep magenta blue toning* £32,500-37,500

This choice crown varies from the coins issued in the rare Coronation Sets of 1831, which express the engraver's initials simply as W.W. incuse on the truncation of the king's portrait. More than likely, this specimen was struck earlier; then Wyon's name was abbreviated, and the proofs for the set were struck. It is probably more correct technically to call this coin a pattern, and it is very rare. An opportunity for the astute collector of crowns to acquire a piece that remains less than fully appreciated.

THE RARE 1834 CROWN



- 2064.** William IV, proof crown, 1834, bare head r., *rev.* crowned shield and mantle, plain edge (S.3833; ESC.275; Bull.2465 [R5]), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Cameo, choice surfaces, dark grey obverse, the reverse two-tone with a lighter grey shield, very rare Proof of Record, excessively rare and seldom offered for sale* £55,000-65,000



THE RARE PLAIN EDGE UNA AND THE LION, FIVE POUNDS



- 2065. G Victoria**, pattern five pounds, 1839, young head l., 5 scrolls on front fillet, *rev.* 'Una and the Lion' without garter star on queen's shoulder, DIRIGIT legend, plain edge (S.3851; W&R.277; Douglas-Morris 228), *some filing on edge, an appealing example of this classic coin despite hairlines on the surfaces and a few contact marks, otherwise about FDC, the masterpiece of engraver William Wyon* £40,000-60,000

The plain edge type with DIRIGIT in the legend is exceedingly rare – in fact twenty times as rare as the lettered edge type. Its time-honoured design based on the Elizabethan episodic poem *The Faerie Queen* by Edmund Spenser, this famous coin designed by William Wyon was originally struck for inclusion in the young Queen Victoria's Coronation proof set of 1839, but collector demand continued through 1887 and the Royal Mint produced additional pieces all during that time. As well, patterns were made of slightly varying style, including the coin offered in this lot. Patterns all show the reverse legend as it appears on this specimen. The images, both the portrait and the famed Una leading the lion, seem as if chiselled from stone, they are so sharp. The reverse seems to suggest that England had a boundless future under its young, vibrant, teenaged queen, and indeed the 64 years of her reign came to be known as the Victorian Age. The reverse legend reads 'May God Direct My Steps', and so it seems He did as the Empire reached its finest hour under Victoria's eye.



- 2066. Victoria**, proof set, 1887, five pounds to silver threepence, Golden Jubilee (S.P.S.5), in (damaged) official red leather case of issue, *a superb set, as struck with only the minutest of hairlines, about mint state* (11) £37,500-45,000

The longer Victoria reigned, the more she became the embodiment of the majesty of Great Britain and the Empire on which the sun would never set. The Golden Jubilee of 1887 was an occasion for sumptuous pageantry. It was celebrated on 20th June 1887 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession on 20 June 1837. It was marked with a banquet to which 50 European kings and princes were invited, along with the governing heads of Britain's overseas colonies and dominions. On the day of the celebrations the Queen had breakfast outdoors under the trees at Frogmore, where her beloved consort Prince Albert had been buried. She then travelled by train from Windsor Station to Paddington, and then to Buckingham Palace for the special banquet later that day. The following day she travelled in an open carriage to Westminster Abbey, escorted by colonial Indian cavalry. During prayers for the Queen at the Abbey a beam of sunlight fell upon her bowed head, which the future Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii noted as a mark of 'divine favour!' On her return to the Palace, Victoria appeared on the balcony and was cheered by the crowd. In the five decades since the death of William IV, Victoria had established the monarchy as a grand British institution for the foreseeable future, by her strong devotion to duty, and a feeling for the pulse of the country, which more often than not was accurate. Against this background, the Mint issued a small number of sets of gold and silver Proof coins in 1887, the first such collection produced since the 1853 (sovereign to half farthing) collection. There were 11 coins in the 1887 set, the two pound piece making its first appearance in 56 years, and the silver double florin being seen for the first time! The superb obverse portrait of Victoria was designed by the internationally acclaimed engraver Joseph Edgar Boehm (1834-1890), and his initials J.E.B. appear on the truncation of each specimen. The silver coins in this collection have a wonderful and matching steel blue tone and are practically blemish free. The gold coins have highly frosted designs, with a mirror-like proof fields. Each piece is of a virtually flawless quality.



2067. G Victoria, proof five pounds, 1887, milled edge, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, tiny raised letters B.P. in exergue to right of date (S.3864; W&R.285), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 Deep Cameo, faint hairlines disturb the mirrored fields in the exergue but decidedly much above average* £30,000-35,000

As issued in the proof sets.



2068. G Victoria, proof sovereign, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3866B), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo, light haziness on the fields, excellent contrast of the frosted devices against the surrounding mirrored fields* £3000-4000



2069. G Victoria, proof sovereign, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3866B; W&R.333),
certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Ultra Cameo £4000-4500



2070. G Victoria, proof five pounds, 1893, milled edge, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3872;
 W&R.287), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Deep Cameo* £40,000-45,000



2071. **Victoria**, crown, 1845, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3882), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £2750-3250



2072. **Victoria**, proof crown, 1847, UNDECIMO, 'Gothic' bust l., *rev.* crowned, cruciform shields (S.3883; ESC.288; Bull 2571), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64* £6000-8000



- 2073.** **Victoria**, proof crown, 1847, UNDECIMO, 'Gothic' bust l., *rev.* crowned, cruciform shields (S.3883; ESC.288; Bull 2571), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63 Cameo* £3750-4750



- 2074.** **Victoria**, proof halfcrown, 1839, plain edge, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3885; ESC.670; Bull 2708) *toned about Mint State, as issued in the proof set* £4500-6500



- 2075.** **g Edward VII**, matt proof two pounds, 1902, bare head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3968; W&R.406), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64* £2400-2800
A high grade for this scarce coin.



2076. *G* **George V**, proof five pounds, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3994; W&R.414),
certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 63 £10,000-12,500



2077. **George V**, proof five pounds, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3994; W&R.414),
certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62 £6000-8000



2078. **George V**, proof two pounds, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3995), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64* £3000-4000



2079. **George V**, VIP proof crown, 1934, bare head l., *rev.* large crown within wreath (S.4036; ESC.374A; Bull 3648), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64, exceedingly rare, very few known* £6500-7500



- 2080.** **George V**, proof crown, 1935, raised lettered edge, bare head l., *rev.* modernistic St. George and the dragon facing left (S.4050; ESC.378; Bull 3655), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Cameo, brilliant mirrored surfaces sheathed in delicate grey toning, some faint hairlines and haziness but a nice example of the .925-fine silver issue for the king's 25th anniversary, mintage of 2,500 pieces* £1500-2500



- 2081.** *G* **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 66 Deep Cameo* £12,500-15,000



THE UNIQUE 1952 PROOF PENNY



- 2082. George VI**, proof penny, 1952, bare head l., *rev.* Britannia seated r. (dies 3+C; S.4117 [unique]; BMC; F-), *carbon spot by second N of PENNY and another small one on obverse, otherwise brilliant, practically FDC, a beautiful and virtually As Struck proof, full proof impression of the dies, excellent square rims, the surfaces fully original in texture and in colour, which is a lovely blend of golden brown and delicate bluish gold iridescent hues, the only known example* £100,000-125,000

*ex A. H. Baldwin 125th Anniversary Auction, 13th October 1997 and Rasmussen List 9 (C109)

First minted in the coronation year of 1937, the bronze pennies of George VI appeared at the end of the depression era, continued to be made throughout the second world war, and were a stalwart, basic piece of money used by millions of Britons during this reign until the last piece was coined in 1951. That final year of the penny coinage made for commerce is itself scarce, a testament to the smaller mintages which persisted, beginning in May 1949, when the minting of pennies decreased greatly because of a surfeit of the coins, until the coin made a resurgence in 1953 at the beginning of the next reign, that of Elizabeth II. From 1949 to 1952 pennies were accumulated by banks and returned to the mint for melting, as there was such a surplus. With the advent of decimalisation in 1971, the time-honoured Penny was replaced by a new, small coin of One New Penny, which was two and a half times the value of the old penny. In 1952, the final year of George's reign, the penny was made only in proof state – none for commercial circulation. The king died in February 1952. The Royal Mint's preoccupation was on preparing coinage dies for the new monarch's money. Out of this combination of events was born this great modern rarity, the penny of 1952 minted in proof state only, essentially for inclusion in the Royal Mint's collection. Until its appearance in the Baldwin sale, the existence of this piece was not known to the wider collecting community, with the exception of Baldwin's management. It now joins the ranks of the other great rarities, the pennies of 1933, 1937 (Edward VIII) and 1954. This lot offers one of the extremely rare opportunities to own a coin few have ever even seen.

FOREIGN COINS



- 2083.** *G* **Australia**, Victoria, sovereign, 1860, Sydney mint, laur. head l., *rev.* AUSTRALIA within wreath, crown above (KM.4; Fr.10), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 61, a scarce date* £2000-3000



- 2084.** **Austria**, Salzburg, Johann Jakob Khuen von Belasi, 2 ducats, 1568, crowned shield, royal emblems above, date split by shield, *rev.* crowned double-headed eagle (Fr.634), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63, a beautiful specimen gleaming with lustre, well struck, centred dies, unusually sharp and full rims, among the finest known* £4000-5000



- 2085.** **German East Africa**, gold 15 rupien (tabora), 1916, crowned imperial eagle, with arabesque below the T of OSTAFRIKA, *rev.* trumpeting elephant before mountainous landscape; date and T mintmark below (KM.16.1; Fr.1; J.278b), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65, a choice example, and one of only three graded this high* £4000-5000



- 2086. India**, Vijayanagara Empire, gold Rama-tanka or inauguration token, 18th century, Rama and Siva enthroned, monkey and other attendants around, *rev.* procession of monkey warriors, oblique milling on edge, wt. 11.68gms, *good fine* £250-350

Sold with old collector's descriptive envelope.



- 2087. G India**, George V, 15 rupees, 1918(b), crowned bust l., *rev.* value, country and date within ornate border (KM.525; Pr.25; S&W.8.1), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 63* £2250-2750

A one-year type.



- 2088. Iran**, Nasredin Shah, toman 1299h, wt 2.81gms. (KM.933; Fr.62), *slight weakness on the regnal date, but clear, lustrous about extremely fine* £125-150



- 2089. G Iran**, Reza Shah, 2 and 1 pahlavi, SH.1307 (1928), wt. 3.92gms.; 1.91gms. (KM.1115, 1114; Fr.93, 94), *extremely fine and good very fine respectively (2)* £300-350



- 2090. G Iran**, Reza Shah, Reform coinage, ½ pahlavi, SH.1310 (1931), low mintage, 696 pieces struck (KM.1132; Fr.96), *extremely fine* £200-250



- 2091.** Russia, Peter I, the Great, rouble, undated (1720), laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned double-headed eagle (KM.157.5; Bit.419; Dia.79), *good very fine* £1250-1500



- 2092.** Russia, Elizabeth, pattern 5 kopecks, 1757, patterned edge, crowned double-headed eagle above banner, *rev.* monogram within wreath (KM.N42; Bit.437[R²]), *about mint state* £3000-3500



- 2093.** Russia, Catherine II, the Great, 5 kopecks, 1787EM, crowned double-headed eagle, *rev.* crowned monogram divides date within wreath (KM.C59.3; Bit.1289[R²]), *reverse a little double-struck, good very fine* £2800-3200



2094. Russia, Alexander I, poltina (half rouble), 1804, crown over double-headed eagle, *rev.* crown over inscription within wreath (KM.C123; Bit.46), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63, rare in this condition* £15,000-17,000



2095. **Russia**, Alexander I, pattern 5 kopecks, 1802, crowned double-headed eagle, *rev.* value and date (KM. N377; Bit.304), *good extremely fine with some original mint lustre* £1500-1800



2096. **South Africa**, ZAR, Burgers pond, 1874, fine beard, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.1.2; Fr.1), *certified and graded by PCGS as Genuine - Plugged About Uncirculated Detail, choice virtually uncirculated but very skillfully plugged* £4500-5000

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

THREE ROYAL PORTRAIT MEDALS BY SIMON VAN DE PASSE

Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), was born in Cologne, the second son of Crispin van de Passe, an eminent artist and engraver from Utrecht, who was to teach him the art of engraving. He worked in Utrecht from 1612, coming to England in 1615 and living here some 10 years, mostly in the employment of Nicholas Hilliard. In 1624, he moved to the service of the King of Denmark, where he remained for the rest of his life.



- 2097. Elizabeth I**, silver oval portrait medal by Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), c. 1616, in imitation of engraving, signed 'Si: Pas. f', in narrow border at top of obverse, bust of Elizabeth three-quarters r., her eyes turned to the viewer, with small crown, her hair richly jewelled, wearing her 'Armada' dress with high ruff collar (after the miniature by Isaac Oliver), *rev.* crowned Royal shield within Garter, Lion and Unicorn supporters, DIEV ET MON DROIT on ribbon above, Latin epigram on tablet below, QVILEO DE IVDA EST ET FLOS DE IESSE LEONES PROTEGAT ET FLORES ELIZABETHA TVOS, 61 x 49.5 mm. (MI.183/187; Farquhar 138; BDM IV, pp. 396-400; Cheek p.44, fig. 33, gold example in Royal Collection; cf. Foley 539), *very fine with minute piercing at top, extremely rare* £4000-6000

Believed 15-20 examples extant.





- 2098. James I**, silver oval portrait medal, by Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), c. 1616, in imitation of engraving, signed 'SP (in monogram) fe', in border cartouches to l. and r., bust of the king three-quarters r. wearing high lace ruff and Collar of the Garter over ermine robe, in cartouche above a crown dividing I - R and on scroll below 'Iacobus DG Mag Britt Fra & Hybe Rex', *rev.* crowned Royal shield with lion and unicorn supporters, helm crested with crown and lion above, motto in scroll below, BEATI PACIFICI legend, IACOBVS DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HYBERNIÆ REX, 56 x 43.5mm. (ML.214/61, pl. XVI, 1; Farquhar I, 159; Hill & Pollard, pl. 27, 10; BDM.IV, pp.396-400; Eimer 94, note; cf. Foley 163), contained in oval, silk-lined red leather case, *deeply toned, extremely fine and very rare* £5000-8000
- Believed fewer than 20 examples extant.





- 2099. Charles, Prince of Wales**, silver oval portrait medal, by Simon van de Passe (1595-1647), 1616, in imitation of engraving, signed 'Si: Pa: fec.' on reverse, armoured bust of the Prince three-quarters r. wearing lace ruff, sash and Garter badge on ribbon, 'Carolus Princeps walliæ', *rev.* crowned shield within Garter, ILLUSTRIS ET POTEN PR CAROLUS PRINCEPS WALLIÆ DUX CORN YOR ET ALB ET, 55.5 x 43mm. (MI.216/66, pl. XVI, 4; BDM.IV, pp.396-400; Cheek p.46, fig 35; Eimer 94, note; cf. Foley 165), contained in oval, velvet-lined red leather, *dark tone, extremely fine, and very rare* £5000-8000

Believed 20 examples extant.



- 2100. Charles I, Birth of Prince Charles**, gold medal, 1630, attributed to Nicolas Briot, four pointed cruciform shields joined at base, HACTENVVS ANGLORVM NVLLI, *rev.* legend within square tablet with decorative scrolled surround, HONOR PRIN MAG BRIT FRA ET HIB NAT 29 MAI ANN 1630, wt. 6.8gms., 29.5mm. (MI.253/34; Eimer 115; Platt, type A, p.127; cf. Foley 208), *extremely fine, the obverse with a beautiful bloom, very rare in gold* £1500-2000

Sold with unidentified cost ticket of £35.



- 2101. Charles I and Henrietta Maria, a silver counter box containing a set of silver gaming counters of the 'Sovereigns of England'**, c. 1632, by or from the workshops of Simon and Willem de Passe; the box of open- or fretwork design, the lid with King's crowned bust r., after Thomas Rawlins, with scrolls to either side, the side with two panels each showing a human-headed griffin amidst scrolls, the base with bust of Henrietta Maria I., her hair tied back, within scrolled border; the complete set of 36 counters and duplicates (3), in imitation of engraving, of monarchs from Edward the Confessor, each depicting a standing figure and reverses with arms and details of the reign and place of burial; the numbers complemented with others of European royalty related to James I, box 29.5mm. tall by 31mm. wide, counters mostly 27mm. (MI.379/281, for details of set), *the box generally in very good order, though period repairs to base; the counters fine to very fine, a few better* (lot) £2500-3500

The 36 silver gaming counters, in imitation of engraving, each depict a standing figure and reverses with arms and details of the reign and place of burial, comprising: Edward the Confessor, Harold II, William I, William II, Henry I, Stephen, Henry II, Richard I, John, Henry III, Edward I, Edward II, Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, James I, Queen Anne, Henry, Prince of Wales, Charles I, Henrietta Maria, Charles, Prince of Wales; with Mary, Queen of Scots, Henry, Earl of Darnley, Frederick of Bohemia, Elizabeth of Bohemia and Charles Louis of Bohemia; the duplicates, Richard II, Henry IV and Edward IV.

A SUPREMELY RARE MEDALLIC PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I



- 2102. Charles I, uniface silver portrait medal**, by Thomas Rawlins, c. 1640s, perhaps intended for a Royalist badge, crowned bust r., wearing lace collar, ermine robes and the Garter Collar and Badge, signed TR in monogram below bust, legend around, CAROLVS. D.G. MA. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX., beaded border, 42mm. (MI.369/256, illus., plate XXXIII, 7; Platt I, type C, p. 165), in old shagreen fitted case, *the colour a little uneven, extremely fine, exceedingly rare* £2000-3000

The cataloguers can find no record of another example for sale in the major auctions of historical medals throughout the 20th century and to date. The portrait is similar to that on several oval Royalist badges. The reverse has an old and indistinct inscription in ink.



2103. **James II, Execution of James Scott, Duke of Monmouth and Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll**, Dutch silver medal, 1685, by Regnier Arondeaux, laureate, draped and armoured bust of King on pedestal, set with crowned arms and crossed sceptres, sea beyond with ships and Neptune in sea-chariot, IACOBVS II G.G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB REX, *rev.* Justice stands over decapitated bodies of Monmouth and Argyle, their heads on blocks to either side, AMBITIO MALESUADA RUIT, 61.5mm. (MI.615/27; Eimer 281; vL.III 307), *sharp extremely fine* £1000-1400



Image Reduced

2104. **London, Greenwich Park**, a George II oval copper pass and key, the pass set into the key's finial, the pass: Royal crown dividing GR, *rev.* GREENWICH PARK * 1733 N° 450 (the number stamped); the key of steel, 150mm. (for pass see D&W.320/4; MG.717-8; Withers 1130), *in excellent condition and an extremely rare survivor* £300-400



- 2105. Sir Robert Walpole** (1676–1745), statesman and first Prime Minister of Great Britain, copper portrait medal [1741], by Lorenz Natter, dr. bust r. in high relief, ROBERTUS WALPOLE ORD PERISCALIDIS EQVES, *rev.* statue of Cicero, MTC [Marcus Tullius Cicero] below, REGIT DICTIS ANIMOS, the edge engraved with scroll and legend, REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS ET NVMMIS REGITVR IPSE, 49.5mm. (MI.563/195 [562/193]; Eimer 562; Nau fig. 15 & p.35), *extremely fine and extremely rare with the edge legend* £250-350

Walpole served as Great Britain's first Prime Minister, 1721-1742, having been a Whig MP since 1701; he was created a Knight of the Garter in 1726 and created 1st Earl of Orford, Viscount Walpole and Baron Walpole of Houghton in the County of Norfolk, on 6 February 1742 at the time of his resignation. The portrait is after the 1726 marble bust by John Michael Rysbrack (1694-1770), at Houghton Hall, Walpole's country house, whilst the statue of Cicero seems to be that now in the Ashmolean Museum collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.

It is recorded that the medallist, Lorenz Natter (1705-1763), was dining with Count Adam Gottlob Greve Moltke (1710-1792, courtier, statesman and Prime Minister of Denmark) in Denmark when the Walpole medal was discussed and how one version of it had the reverse legend altered to REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS (MI 562/194). Some wit then suggested that REGIT NVMMIS ANIMOS ET NVMMIS REGITVR IPSE [He governs minds by money and by money is himself governed] would be more suitable. The British Museum has an example of the medal in silver with this inscription.



- 2106. George III, the King's recovery from illness**, gold and enamel badge, 1789, crowned G III R cypher, within open wreath, REGI AMATO REDVCI – VIVAT – MART X MDCCCLXXXIX, 35.75mm., of hollow, slightly convex construction, with plain reverse, small suspension loop, with section of thin blue silk ribbon attached, in old maroon leather case, *a superb example without damage, mint state and very rare* £800-1200

These badges come in two varieties of which this carries the date of 10 March, 1789, the day Parliament presented addresses of congratulation to the King. The Royal Collection archives believe the badges to have been commissioned by Queen Charlotte for presentation to individual courtiers who would have worn them at Court or at the Service for Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral. The second variety is slightly larger, undated and has the legend LONG LIVE THE KING.





- 2107. Victoria, a Royal Presentation Medal**, silver, c. 1840 - 1860, unsigned, in the style of the Indian Chief Medals, diademed bust of the Queen I., VICTORIA DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REG: FID: DEF, *rev.* the Royal arms, lion on crowned helm above, Lion and Unicorn supporters, national flowers and motto below, ball and ring loop attached to Prince of Wales plumes, flanked by acanthus leaf scrolls, 63.5mm. (BHM.-: Jamieson -), contained in fitted maroon leather case with double-opening lid with gilt clasp, *choice, virtually mint state and extremely rare* £800-1200

There is no indication as to where or why this beautiful medal was struck. However it is the same size as the rare 1840 Indian Chief medal, a medal that was adapted, by the addition of his Plumes and date engraved in the obverse field, for presentation by the Prince of Wales on his Royal Tour of Canada in 1860.

A GROUP OF MEDALS FOR VISITS TO
THE ROYAL MINT AND RELATING PIECES



- 2108. Princess Victoria, Royal visit to the Soho Mint**, Birmingham, bronzed copper medal, 1830, Britannia (from a penny die by Conrad Küchler), seated to l., on rocks, with trident and shield, holding olive branch, SOHO on rock, ship to left, BRITANNIA, *rev.* VICTORIA MAGNÆ SPES ALTERA BRITANNIÆ. SOHO. 6. AUG. 1830, plain edge, 34mm. (BHM.1435; Peck KP32, p. 368), in official case for a George IV Coronation medal, *virtually mint state, choice and extremely rare* £200-300

For another see Baldwin Auction, 24 April 2007, The Gregory Collection (lot 260), this with the error date of 5. AUG.; and Morton and Eden Auction 2, 13 November 2002 (lot 275), this in white metal.

The eleven year-old Princess Victoria visited the Soho Mint with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, for whom there is a similar medal (BHM.1436). Showell's *Dictionary of Birmingham*, states 'Princess Victoria, and her mother the Duchess of Kent, who on August 4, and 5, 1830, inspected some of our principal manufactories'.



- 2109. Victoria, Visit of the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia to the Royal Mint**, silver medal, 1839, by William Wyon, bare head of Queen Victoria l., her hair tied back, without legend, *rev.* legend in 6 lines, VISITED HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINT XVI MAY MDCCCXXXIX, lettered edge, * ALEXANDER CESAREWITCH H. GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA, 36.5mm. (cf. BHM.1887; cf. W&E.183; Diakov -), *in maroon leather fitted case, nearly extremely fine, unpublished and exceedingly rare* £400-600

The lettering on the edge is the same as that first used for naming on the Waterloo Medal. William Wyon produced medals with similar portraits but differing arrangements of her hair, both being published by Storr & Mortimer.

The Grand Duke Alexander (1818-1881) was to be Tsar Alexander II from 1855 on the death of his father, Nicholas I.



- 2110. Victoria, Visit of Prince Henry of the Netherlands to the Royal Mint**, silver medal, 1839, by William Wyon, the companion to the previous medal, bare head of Queen Victoria I., her hair tied back, without legend, *rev.* legend in 6 lines, VISITED HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINT XVI MAY MDCCCXXXIX, lettered edge, * HIS R. HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS, 36.5mm. (BHM.1887, R⁴; W&E.183), *in modern card case, extremely fine and extremely rare* £300-500

Prince William Frederick Henry of the Netherlands (1820-1879) was the third son of King William II of the Netherlands and his wife, Grand Duchess Anna Pavlovna of Russia. He was appointed Governor of Luxembourg in 1850 and served until his death.



- 2111. Victoria, Visit of the Archduke Frederick of Austria to the Royal Mint**, silver medal, 1842, by William Wyon, diademed bust of Queen Victoria I., VICTORIA D:G: BRITANNIARUM REGINA F:D:, *rev.* legend below crown and within wreath, H.I.H. ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA VISITED THE ROYAL MINT NOV 26 1842, 45.5mm. (BHM.2052, R⁴; W&E.381), *in square maroon leather case of issue, extremely fine and extremely rare* £300-500

The obverse was intended for the rare Sea Gallantry Medal for Foreign Services and was also used on a personal medal for presentation by Queen Victoria. It appears again on a medal for the laying of the foundation stone of the new Royal Exchange.

Archduke Friedrich Ferdinand Leopold of Austria (1821-1847) followed a career in the Austrian navy. In 1840 Friedrich directed the assault on Sidon and Bierut, whilst during the assault on Acre he led a landing party. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral with the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Austrian Navy. He died of jaundice in Venice in 1847.



- 2112. Victoria, Visit of the Princes of Oude to Birmingham and the works of G. R. Collis**, gilt-silver medal, 1857, by G. R. Collis, bust of the Queen l., her hair tied back, *rev.* legend in 19 lines, STRUCK AT THE WORKS OF G. R. COLLIS TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THEIR HIGHNESSES, PRINCE ALUM NASSER ... HEIR APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF OUDE AND HIS UNCLE, PRINCE MEERZA SECUNDER ... TO BIRMINGHAM BY INVITATION OF THE MAYOR JOHN RATCLIFF, ESQR MARCH 31, 1857, 73.5mm. (BHM.2595, R⁴; Pudd.857.5, R⁴), *in velvet-lined maroon case of issue, with gilt crown on lid, choice mint state and extremely rare* £600-800

The visit was, in retrospect, oddly timed. In 1856 the East India Company had annexed the state and the Indian Mutiny was to break out in less than two months after the Birmingham visit. Following the siege of Lucknow, which was relieved on 27 November 1857, and the recapture of Cawnpore in December, Oude [Oudh, Awadh] reverted to British Imperial rule.

George Richmond Collis had acquired the works or manufactory of Sir Edward Thomason in the mid 1830s and the company name continued up to 1888. Collis was much involved in Birmingham life and was honorary consul for a number of foreign countries. He advertised that button and medal dies 'cut, and medals ... completed, in a few day's notice, in gold, silver and bronze'. Also that 'The extensive works are always open to the inspection of persons visiting them, and the whole processes may be seen from the raw material to the finish'.



- 2113. Victoria, Visit of the Duchess of Albany to the Royal Mint**, silver medal, 1890, by L. C. Wyon, diademed and veiled head of Victoria l., *rev.* legend within a wreath of national flowers, H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY VISITED THE ROYAL MINT 14 AUGUST 1890, 36mm. (BHM.3392, R⁴; cf. Eimer 1762, note), *in fitted Wyon of Regent Street case, toned, obverse about extremely fine, reverse choice extremely fine* £150-200

Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont (1861-1922), later Duchess of Albany. She married Queen Victoria's youngest son, Prince Leopold on 27 April 1882. Leopold, a haemophiliac, died from a fall in 1884 when Helena was pregnant with their second child.

The obverse was that of the Egypt Campaign Medal (1882-89), also used in 1883 to commemorate the visits of the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and Don Carlos, later Carlos I of Portugal, to the Mint and again in 1890 for the visit of Prince Henry of Battenberg.



- 2114. Victoria, Visit of the Duke of York to the Royal Mint**, crown-size silver medal, 1894, by Thomas Brock, diademed and veiled bust of Victoria I., *rev.* legend below crown and within open wreath, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G. VISITED THE ROYAL MINT 25 APRIL 1894, plain edge, 38.5mm. (BHM.3465, R⁴, only a single medal recorded; Eimer 1787), in case, *lightly toned, struck with a prooflike surface, choice mint state and exceedingly rare* £600-800

Prince George (1865-1936) was created Duke of York in 1892, on the death of his elder brother. He ascended the throne as George V in 1910.

The surface of the medal would indicate that the obverse was struck from the proof die of the 1893 crown, designed by Sir Thomas Brock RA, KCB, PRBS, HRSA (1847-1922). The obverse had been used again on a medal the following year, when Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands visited the mint. BHM records the medal from a single specimen in the Royal Mint collection.



- 2115. Edward VII, Visit of Princess Ena of Battenberg to the Royal Mint**, crown-size silver medal, 1905, by George William de Saulles, bare head r., as on the crown, *rev.* legend within oak and olive wreath, H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBERG VISITED THE ROYAL MINT 4 JULY 1905, plain edge, 38mm. (BHM.3913, R⁴; C&W 4876), in case, *lightly toned, struck with a prooflike surface, choice mint state and exceedingly rare* £600-800

The seventeen year-old Princess Ena - Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg (1887 – 1969) - was born at Balmoral. She was to become Queen of Spain on marrying Alfonso XIII in 1906, having first met at a dinner at Buckingham Palace. The surface of the coin is not matt as, perhaps, one might expect, but is similar to the old head coinage proofs. The 4th July saw Princess Henry, Prince Leopold and Princess Ena of Battenberg visit the Royal Mint, together with Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. A medal was struck for each of them and BHM records each of them from a single specimen in the Royal Mint collection. In 1906 similar medals were struck for visits by Prince Albert of Wales, Prince Edward of Wales and, in 1908, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

FOREIGN MEDALS



- 2116. India, the Calcutta Hunt**, gold medal, c. 1830-1840, two mounted huntsmen and hounds in full cry l., across an Indian landscape, CALCUTTA HUNT, rev. the end of the chase, three mounted huntsmen and hounds walk homeward to r., the sun seen behind distant mountain, wt. 17.43gms.; 42.5mm. (Pudd -), made of two halves united by a rim, small suspension loop, *matt surface, a little scuffed but extremely fine, rare and seemingly unpublished* £400-600

In the *Sporting Review: A Monthly Chronicle of the Turf, the Chase, etc.*, Vol. 6, 1841, a writer signing himself 'Toho', writes from Dumdum and gives an account of the hunt. The hounds were imported every year, 'The foxes ... are very small but run very fast and double, more like a hare.' English horses were too valuable to be used for hunting and a locally-bred full sized arab was recommended. The season commences in December and runs to about May. Toho complains that there is no time for breakfast before starting at daybreak. The only huntsman named by 'Toho' is a 'W. Frith, Esq., a keen sportsman'.



- 2117. Poland,** Johann III, Sobieski (1629-1684-1696), the Eternal Peace Treaty, 1686, between Poland and Russia, bronze medal, undated (1686), by Giovanni Battista Guglielmada, crowned and enrobed bust of Sobieski right, *rev.* Sobieski standing clasping hands with Tsarevna Sophia Alexeevna, their feet on down-turned crescent moon (Turkey), PAX FVNDATA CVM MOSCHIS, *in ex.* DECENNALIA AVG, 66mm., wt. 129.06gms. (Sokolov 39; cf. Hcz.2523), *a sharply struck medal, extremely fine with 'chocolate' brown patination, very rare* £4000-4500

This treaty confirmed the earlier Treaty of Andrusova, 1667, where Russia and Poland agreed control of separate parts of Ukraine and also not to enter into future treaties with the Turks. The pact was highly important in the Eastern European struggle against the Turks as, by signing it, Russia joined the anti-Turkish coalition of Poland, the Holy Roman Empire and Venice.



- 2118. Portugal, The Unique Serpa Pinto Society of Pernambuco Gold Medal**, presented to Alexandre Alberto da Rocha de Serpa Pinto, Viscount of Serpa Pinto, by King Luis, 16th June 1879, for his Expedition from the Atlantic Gold Coast of Angola to the Indian Ocean Coast of Mozambique, November 1877 to March 1879, in gold, with gold wreath surround, set alternately with twelve diamonds and twelve natural pearls, the whole surmounted by gold openwork Portuguese crown, with alternate red and green enamel lozenges, engraved to obverse (Trinuto Ao Merito Ao Intrepi Do Explorador Portuguez Serpa Pinto), reverse engraved (A Sociedade Portugueza Serpa Pinto Em Pernambuco), *light surface marks, extremely fine* £5500-6500
Having covered 3,400 miles he was the first explorer to cross from west to East Africa'

Alexandre De Serpa Pinto was born at Poldaras Castle, Cinfaes, 10 April 1846, and in 1856 he entered the *Colegio Militar*. Following his graduation in 1864 he held various military commands both in Portugal and Africa, seeing combat in the lower Zambezi area and rising to the rank of Major.

Following his service in Africa, Serpa Pinto proposed a scientific expedition to explore Africa between the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique. His proposed expedition was to be a scientific survey, noting the geographical, and astronomical details and the flora and fauna of the region.

From 1876-1877 he studied the astronomy and geography of currently known Africa. On 25 May 1877 the government approved and funded an expedition to map the Congo and Zambezi which was to be led by Serpa Pinto and accompanied by the Naval Captain Capello and Lieutenant Roberto Ivens.

The expedition left Bihe, Angola on 12 November 1877. Capello and Ivens remained behind in order to gather more porters and intended to join Serpa Pinto once this had been achieved; instead, however they decided they would explore North Eastern Angola, thus abandoning the expedition, which Serpa Pinto discovered by letter a few days later. Undeterred by this Serpa Pinto spent the next seventeen months overcoming mutinous porters, hostile tribes, rivers in full spate, dangerous animals, venomous snakes, persistent fevers and virtual starvation. Despite these obstacles he kept daily measurements, accompanied by drawings, of geographical, geological, meteorological, astronomical, anthropological, zoological and botanical data which he carefully logged. He finally reached the coast of Mozambique on 19 March 1879 having covered 3,400 miles and was the first explorer to cross from west to east Africa.

On his return he travelled extensively in Europe and Brazil presenting his finding to various geographical societies, fellow-scientists and members of the public. In 1881 his book describing the journey *'How I crossed Africa'* was published in London. It was an immediate success and was soon republished in two popular editions. It is still considered a classic of its genre and was last republished in 2012. In 1881 he was honoured with the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

During his tour of Portugal King Luis presented him with this medal in the Trindade Hall in Lisbon. The city of Pernambuco had been home to his family and he had spent some time there as a child. The medal was designed by the noted artist Bordalo Pinheiro and manufactured by Brazilian jewellers.

From 1881 Serpa Pinto served in various parts of Africa and in 1884 he was appointed Portuguese consul to Zanzibar. Until 1889 he continued to explore the various unknown regions to the west of Mozambique toward Lake Nyassa and the Shire Highlands. After his accession King Carlos, based on Serpa Pinto's expeditions, laid claim to all previously unknown lands between Angola and Mozambique - this was ultimately to lead to a clash with Britain over the territories now known as Malawi and Zambia, resulting in an ignominious climb-down by the Portuguese government.

He was subsequently appointed Brigadier General and A.D.C. to King Carlos in 1894 and on 24 January 1899 the king honoured Serpa Pinto with the title of Viscount. He died on 28 December 1900 laden with honours from all over the globe. He was also honoured by having various places named after him and his image has also been placed on postage stamps and banknotes. He is still remembered as a major figure in the golden age of African exploration.



- 2119. Russia, Alexander III** (1845-1881-1894), Medal for Zeal, silver, by A. Griliches, bearded bust r., signed on truncation, *rev.* legend within four-lined border, 50.5mm. (Diakov 896.4, R3), integral suspension loop, *obverse very fine, reverse better, rare* £800-1200



- 2120. Russia, Order of St Anne**, Cross, 1st Class with Imperial Crown, silver, 84 x 44.3mm., unmarked, European, possibly Austrian manufacture, early 20th century, black enamel, gilt, the hinged crown suspension fitted with hanger on reverse, *very fine* £1200-1500

A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE KITTANNING DESTROYED MEDAL



- 2121. USA, Kittanning Destroyed**, silver medal, 1756, an early 19th century restitution by Thomas Halliday, after Edward Duffield, arms of the Corporation of Philadelphia, THE GIFT OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, *rev.* Colonel Armstrong's militia destroys a Native American village, houses burn and, to r., a Native American is shot and falls into a river, KITTANNING DESTROYED BY COL^L. ARMSTRONG., *in ex.* SEPTEMBER. 8. 1756, 43.5mm. (Betts 400; Julian MI-33; Tancred pp.45-46; cf. La Riviere, lot 2075; cf. John J. Ford XIV, lots 19-21), suspension loop, *lightly toned, extremely fine and rare, a particularly pleasing example* £1500-2500

The original medal was engraved by Edward Duffield (1730-1805) of Philadelphia and struck by the silversmith Joseph Richardson (1711-1784) in 1757. According to Betts, each of the commissioned British officers involved in the raid was awarded one of these medals struck in silver. It was the first military medal to be struck in North America. Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong (1717-1795) was an Irish-born engineer who came to America in about 1740. He served throughout the British, French and Indian War, rising to the rank of Brigadier General in the Continental Army and as a Major General in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War.

The destruction of Kittanning was a reprisal to raids carried out by Native American war parties and was hailed a great victory at the time, but Armstrong's force recovered only seven captives. However the raid was brutal and did much to destroy old established links with the Native American tribes.

End of Sale

BALDWIN'S *of St James's*

Prices Realised Auctions 32 - 34

June 11th - 12th 2019

251. £1,400	307. £80	363. ~	419. £4,400	1028. £100	1084. £480	1140. ~	1196. ~
252. £1,200	308. £55	364. £75	420. £2,200	1029. ~	1085. £140	1141. £90	1197. £1,500
253. £1,200	309. £240	365. £80	421. £500	1030. ~	1086. ~	1142. £130	1198. £700
254. ~	310. £110	366. £140	422. £750	1031. £500	1087. £160	1143. £130	1199. ~
255. £300	311. £280	367. £140	423. £320	1032. £1,400	1088. £150	1144. £60	1200. £440
256. £260	312. £130	368. £240	424. £100	1033. £220	1089. £600	1145. £110	1201. ~
257. £280	313. £200	369. £100	425. £1,300	1034. ~	1090. £60	1146. £180	1202. £140
258. £300	314. £120	370. £75	426. £480	1035. £240	1091. £300	1147. £180	1203. £180
259. £180	315. £60	371. £55	427. £80	1036. £400	1092. £160	1148. £50	1204. £600
260. £480	316. £90	372. £70	428. £200	1037. £320	1093. ~	1149. £260	1205. £500
261. £260	317. £100	373. £340	429. £360	1038. £120	1094. ~	1150. £160	1206. £600
262. ~	318. £50	374. £120	430. £200	1039. ~	1095. £100	1151. £240	1207. £500
263. ~	319. £170	375. £160	431. £160	1040. £200	1096. £60	1152. £70	1208. £600
264. £95	320. £90	376. £420	432. £100	1041. £240	1097. ~	1153. ~	1209. £400
265. £480	321. £80	377. £240	433. £150	1042. £180	1098. ~	1154. £100	1210. £120
266. £140	322. ~	378. £90	434. ~	1043. £80	1099. ~	1155. £130	1211. £120
267. £5,400	323. ~	379. £30	435. £100	1044. £120	1100. £200	1156. £650	1212. ~
268. £4,000	324. £120	380. £200	436. £100	1045. £85	1101. ~	1157. £220	1213. ~
269. £440	325. £100	381. £60	437. ~	1046. £50	1102. ~	1158. £64	1214. £1,000
270. £700	326. £100	382. £60	438. ~	1047. ~	1103. ~	1159. ~	1215. ~
271. £280	327. £200	383. £30	439. ~	1048. £160	1104. ~	1160. £160	1216. £650
272. £80	328. £140	384. £65	440. £60	1049. £200	1105. £1,350	1161. ~	1217. £130
273. £75	329. £160	385. £60	441. £850	1050. £320	1106. £1,400	1162. ~	1218. £120
274. £70	330. £100	386. £180	442. £2,200	1051. £120	1107. ~	1163. £180	1219. £130
275. £80	331. £100	387. £65	443. ~	1052. £140	1108. £550	1164. £60	1220. £1,100
276. £180	332. £100	388. £140	444. £1,200	1053. £200	1109. £600	1165. £420	1221. £500
277. £95	333. £100	389. £320	445. £1,000	1054. £280	1110. £300	1166. £400	1222. ~
278. £65	334. £100	390. £180	446. £380	1055. £340	1111. £130	1167. £70	1223. £95
279. ~	335. £100	391. £160	447. £460	1056. £260	1112. ~	1168. £70	1224. £150
280. ~	336. £100	392. £1,600	1001. £700	1057. £140	1113. £160	1169. £100	1225. £200
281. £240	337. £160	393. £120	1002. ~	1058. £600	1114. £340	1170. £300	1226. £120
282. £240	338. £120	394. £70	1003. ~	1059. £200	1115. ~	1171. ~	1227. £160
283. £240	339. £120	395. £600	1004. ~	1060. £180	1116. £100	1172. ~	1228. £360
284. £240	340. £140	396. £380	1005. ~	1061. £130	1117. £100	1173. £60	1229. £140
285. £310	341. £100	397. £220	1006. £110	1062. £160	1118. £360	1174. £140	1230. ~
286. £160	342. £200	398. £130	1007. £50	1063. £200	1119. £420	1175. £140	1231. £80
287. £380	343. £150	399. £150	1008. £110	1064. £80	1120. £360	1176. £120	1232. £80
288. £100	344. £120	400. £20	1009. £200	1065. £100	1121. £200	1177. £220	1233. £240
289. £100	345. £120	401. £4,600	1010. ~	1066. £120	1122. £400	1178. £130	1234. £140
290. £180	346. £120	402. £550	1011. £160	1067. £240	1123. £240	1179. £140	1235. £140
291. £140	347. £120	403. £550	1012. £420	1068. ~	1124. £2,600	1180. £140	1236. £550
292. £180	348. £120	404. £600	1013. £280	1069. £140	1125. £1,400	1181. £80	1237. £500
293. £420	349. £120	405. £1,200	1014. £380	1070. £80	1126. £1,700	1182. £280	1238. £6,000
294. £190	350. £160	406. £4,800	1015. £860	1071. £50	1127. £240	1183. £240	1239. £50
295. £220	351. £160	407. £850	1016. £120	1072. ~	1128. £170	1184. £120	1240. £130
296. £340	352. £160	408. £6,000	1017. £750	1073. ~	1129. £340	1185. £130	1241. £100
297. ~	353. £160	409. £800	1018. £95	1074. £100	1130. £240	1186. £80	1242. £280
298. £200	354. £160	410. £300	1019. £200	1075. £100	1131. £240	1187. £100	1243. £480
299. £220	355. £220	411. £500	1020. £340	1076. £1,500	1132. £160	1188. £120	1244. £550
300. £130	356. £200	412. £220	1021. ~	1077. ~	1133. £140	1189. £70	1245. £60
301. £200	357. ~	413. £550	1022. ~	1078. ~	1134. £150	1190. £400	1246. £180
302. £340	358. £140	414. £950	1023. ~	1079. £1,400	1135. £550	1191. £180	1247. £220
303. £460	359. £320	415. £460	1024. £320	1080. £70	1136. £550	1192. £180	1248. £140
304. £420	360. £200	416. £3,200	1025. ~	1081. ~	1137. £160	1193. ~	1249. £50
305. ~	361. £80	417. £320	1026. £320	1082. £70	1138. £160	1194. £120	1250. £70
306. ~	362. £170	418. ~	1027. £240	1083. £1,400	1139. £800	1195. ~	1251. £60

BALDWIN'S *of St James's*

Prices Realised Auctions 32 - 34

June 11th - 12th 2019

1252. £180	1308. £220	1364. ~	1420. £100	1476. £220	1532. £80	2013. ~	2069. £3,600
1253. ~	1309. £550	1365. ~	1421. £60	1477. £180	1533. £70	2014. ~	2070. £36,000
1254. ~	1310. £80	1366. ~	1422. ~	1478. £160	1534. £100	2015. ~	2071. £3,200
1255. £2,000	1311. £150	1367. ~	1423. £300	1479. £180	1535. £85	2016. ~	2072. £7,500
1256. £2,400	1312. £160	1368. £500	1424. £2,200	1480. £550	1536. £130	2017. ~	2073. £7,000
1257. £2,600	1313. £200	1369. £700	1425. £200	1481. £300	1537. £220	2018. £260	2074. £4,400
1258. £3,800	1314. £110	1370. £900	1426. £160	1482. £220	1538. £60	2019. £280	2075. £2,000
1259. £1,200	1315. £200	1371. ~	1427. £160	1483. £220	1539. £360	2020. £340	2076. ~
1260. £950	1316. £160	1372. ~	1428. £120	1484. £160	1540. £80	2021. £260	2077. £6,000
1261. £230	1317. £160	1373. £230	1429. £150	1485. £240	1541. £170	2022. £550	2078. £2,600
1262. £110	1318. £100	1374. ~	1430. £160	1486. £50	1542. £280	2023. ~	2079. £6,500
1263. £200	1319. £100	1375. £220	1431. £140	1487. £160	1543. £200	2024. ~	2080. £1,600
1264. £100	1320. £70	1376. ~	1432. £220	1488. £180	1544. £60	2025. £2,200	2081. £17,000
1265. ~	1321. £40	1377. £550	1433. £200	1489. £190	1545. £100	2026. ~	2082. ~
1266. £650	1322. £70	1378. £150	1434. £100	1490. £460	1546. £1,000	2027. £3,000	2083. £2,600
1267. £1,700	1323. £80	1379. ~	1435. £100	1491. £500	1547. £1,400	2028. £5,000	2084. ~
1268. £400	1324. ~	1380. ~	1436. £260	1492. £360	1548. £1,000	2029. £3,200	2085. £6,000
1269. £3,200	1325. £50	1381. ~	1437. £240	1493. £800	1549. £2,050	2030. £2,800	2086. £340
1270. £380	1326. ~	1382. £340	1438. £100	1494. £600	1550. £500	2031. ~	2087. £2,200
1271. £280	1327. £360	1383. ~	1439. £200	1495. £340	1551. £800	2032. ~	2088. £240
1272. £360	1328. £300	1384. £360	1440. £200	1496. £180	1552. £570	2033. ~	2089. £460
1273. £380	1329. £400	1385. £240	1441. £160	1497. £160	1553. £750	2034. ~	2090. £550
1274. £500	1330. £120	1386. £240	1442. £160	1498. £170	1554. £100	2035. £5,000	2091. £1,000
1275. £600	1331. £180	1387. £1,500	1443. £180	1499. £320	1555. £200	2036. ~	2092. ~
1276. £550	1332. £300	1388. ~	1444. £170	1500. £460	1556. ~	2037. ~	2093. ~
1277. £700	1333. £210	1389. ~	1445. £160	1501. £360	1557. £300	2038. ~	2094. ~
1278. £350	1334. £410	1390. ~	1446. £100	1502. £600	1558. £850	2039. ~	2095. ~
1279. £2,200	1335. £420	1391. ~	1447. £180	1503. £140	1559. ~	2040. £6,500	2096. £4,400
1280. £800	1336. £410	1392. ~	1448. £130	1504. £550	1560. ~	2041. ~	2097. ~
1281. £600	1337. £360	1393. £210	1449. £280	1505. £120	1561. £280	2042. £15,000	2098. £4,200
1282. £300	1338. £140	1394. ~	1450. £180	1506. £70	1562. £700	2043. £7,500	2099. ~
1283. £950	1339. £500	1395. ~	1451. £160	1507. £240	1563. ~	2044. £55,000	2100. £4,400
1284. £1,100	1340. £460	1396. £650	1452. £300	1508. £300	1564. £140	2045. £34,000	2101. £4,400
1285. ~	1341. ~	1397. £280	1453. £340	1509. £700	1565. £300	2046. ~	2102. £2,400
1286. £260	1342. ~	1398. £1,600	1454. £200	1510. ~	1566. ~	2047. ~	2103. £1,600
1287. £280	1343. ~	1399. £80	1455. £180	1511. £2,100	1567. ~	2048. £46,000	2104. £800
1288. £650	1344. ~	1400. £100	1456. £240	1512. £1,400	1568. ~	2049. £5,500	2105. £300
1289. £900	1345. £1,400	1401. £70	1457. £220	1513. £900	1569. £310	2050. £2,400	2106. £900
1290. £340	1346. £650	1402. £120	1458. £180	1514. £950	1570. ~	2051. ~	2107. £1,900
1291. £320	1347. £660	1403. £140	1459. £220	1515. £120	1571. ~	2052. £85,000	2108. £400
1292. £320	1348. £660	1404. £80	1460. £170	1516. £120	1572. ~	2053. ~	2109. £850
1293. £360	1349. £900	1405. £160	1461. £200	1517. £240	1573. ~	2054. £4,000	2110. £900
1294. £600	1350. £475	1406. ~	1462. £100	1518. £100	1574. £240	2055. ~	2111. £600
1295. £380	1351. ~	1407. ~	1463. £240	1519. £400	1575. ~	2056. ~	2112. £1,800
1296. ~	1352. £140	1408. ~	1464. £400	1520. £400	2001. £550	2057. ~	2113. £300
1297. ~	1353. £220	1409. ~	1465. £260	1521. £120	2002. £850	2058. £62,000	2114. £1,300
1298. ~	1354. £170	1410. ~	1466. £240	1522. £160	2003. £240	2059. £3,000	2115. £1,400
1299. £200	1355. £140	1411. ~	1467. £180	1523. £300	2004. ~	2060. £4,400	2116. £700
1300. £240	1356. £170	1412. £800	1468. £160	1524. £600	2005. £700	2061. £9,000	2117. ~
1301. ~	1357. £2,250	1413. ~	1469. £240	1525. £570	2006. £240	2062. £2,800	2118. £4,400
1302. ~	1358. £340	1414. ~	1470. £400	1526. £1,200	2007. ~	2063. ~	2119. £950
1303. ~	1359. ~	1415. ~	1471. £170	1527. £160	2008. ~	2064. ~	2120. £1,200
1304. ~	1360. £700	1416. ~	1472. £160	1528. £280	2009. £220	2065. £120,000	2121. ~
1305. £220	1361. £1,600	1417. £750	1473. £240	1529. £4,400	2010. £200	2066. ~	
1306. £220	1362. £850	1418. ~	1474. £130	1530. £140	2011. ~	2067. ~	
1307. £210	1363. ~	1419. £1,100	1475. £180	1531. £240	2012. £84,000	2068. £3,400	